THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - $15 00
" " " 3 " - - - 8 00
" " " 1 " - - - 3 00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, - - - 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864. [No. 5.

SPEECH OF MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAMD, IN THE YANKEE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 9TH, 1864.

The following is the celebrated speech in full of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, in the United States House of Representatives, upon which Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, predicated his resolution to expel the representative from Maryland:

Mr. Harris, of Md.—Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the House very long. But, Sir, I could not sit here and see an attempt made to tyrannize over one who entertains sentiments which I did not know he entertained until yesterday, but sentiments which I have long entertained, and entertaining I intend to stand by his side for weal or for woe. Sir, when the honorable gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) replied to his colleague from Ohio, who first spoke [Mr. Long] he said that he had the courage of a lion that he had the courage to face the cannon and the rifle. It was a compliment to my friend, but no compliment to this House, the intolerance of which has made it a necessity for my friend in speaking his honest sentiments in debate to have the courage to face these implements of war.

Another thing which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) avowed led me to suppose that he would not be found in supprot of such a resolution as this was, that he believed his collegue (Mr. Long) sincerely and honestly entertained these sentiments.

Now, I would like to know what the reason is, when a man gets up here and avows his sentiments upon a question of public policy, upon a measure which would, in his mode of thinking, lead to a termination of this disasterous war, one of the only modes by which it can terminate, and does it in sincerity, that he is to be denounced as having spoken treason, that he designed treason, and at the same time avows the belief that he was sincere and honest in his statement? Sir, I am willing to go with my friend anywhere you choose to send him upon such an issue. If there is any honesty in any party in this country they will defend us, they will protect us, they will rise like a huricane and sweep away the vermin race of politicians that are preying upon the very vitals of American liberty.

But speaking upon the issues before the country—What is the issue? Is not peace an issue? Cannot a man protest against carrying on or favoring a war to the extermation of a whole race of people? Cannot a man get up and say, we do not admire your actions; we would rather have peace than such a war; we think it is better peace should come; it will save the lives of our people on both sides; it will save the money of the men who are now oppressed with heavy burdens of taxation to carry on this war? Cannot a man say it is better to have peace than war, and especially when he brings authority to show that the position he takes is sustained by the ablest men, by men who advocated your own principles, by men, Sir, who governed this country? When the gentleman from Ohio bringshere the opinions of such men to back him up, you say that he must discard all such opinions. Why, not one of you, yes, Sir, not one of you can be called a fifth rate man compared with these from whom the honorable gentleman quoted yesterday. [Laughter.]

Mr. Garfield rose.

Mr. Harris, of Md.—No, sir, I cannot yield to the gentleman at this time.

Mr. Speaker, when I came here at this session of Congress, I was solitary and alone. I could not say for sometime whether any body sympathised, with me; I felt myself solitary and alone. Those who were here around me were War Democrats. They never invited me to their caucus. Those I knew would never let me go into their caucus and I never intended to apply. I would starve among them. I am a peace man, a radical peace man, and I am for peace by a recognition of the South, for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and I am for acquiescence in the doctrine of secession. [Sensation and laughter.] Laugh as you may, you have got to come to it. I thought I was alone. I began to take the advice of Cato to his son.

"When vice prevails and impious men here sway,
The post of honor is a private station."

I felt like giving up my seat and leaving this place,—I stood solitary and alone on this floor; but now, thank God, there is another soul saved. [Laughter.] I feel that we can baptize my honorable friend from Ohio (Mr. Long), and I am glad to have such able aid. I shall not go home now. When Cato gave that advice he had fought his last battle, and had yielded to the fortunes and ambition of Julius Cæsar, great as he was. He was about to take a victory over himself by a Roman's death because he saw his cause was hopeless. Not so ours. I feel yet there is a hope in this House. I feel through the rustling of the winds there is a tornado coming that will sweep away the present majority from power and give it into the hands of men who will settle the affairs of this country—men who have something like humanity—men who have regard for the principles of our forefathers. Ay, I recollect how my blood curdled when I heard the discussion on the Confiscation bill.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) said, let them be expatriated like the tories of the revolution. The tories of the revolution had the mother country to run to, and were protected there. But where would the gentleman send those whom he would expatriate from the South, as gallant and noble a race as ever walked upon the earth; noble in everything that constitutes men of honor and men of principle—gentlemen? Sir, you would expatriate those people, their wives and children, and send them among strangers to starve. Another member from Ohio, (Mr. Spalding,) was not only for confiscating their property in fee; he, sir, went through the catalogue. He was for confiscation, he was for expatriation and he was for extermination. [Laughter]—He emphasized every syllable of that word; and when he did so, I looked at his countenance, and I felt as if I were in a den of hyenas.

I am not here for war, and will not be here for war, so long as I have a heart humane and Christian, when war is carried on upon such principles. No, sir, war never did and never will bring your Union together in such a manner as to be worth one cent. I am for peace and I am for Union too. I am as good a Union man as any of you. [Laughter.] I am a better Union man than any of you. [Great laughter.] I am a Union man, and have thrown up my head; no, I have not lost that yet, I have thrown up my hat for the cause of the Union and cheered at its success. I felt as anxious for its success as any man upon this floor. I look upon war as disunion. I look upon continued war as actually keeping off the Union to a still later period, and I scarcely believe a peace would accomplish a Union. And surely if anything will it is that sweet angel of peace. She may unite the cords which have been severed by the hand of war, and may tie them more tightly together than ever before; but if we are to have dissolution, in the name of God let us have it. Let us have it, and instead of having one great consolidated Government, one imperious Government, one splendid Government, let us have on this continent two happy Governments. But, as I said before, I look to peace as the harbinger of the Union if there is any harbinger for it.

But, sir, I am a slaveholder. That is to say I was until Gen. Butler stole my slaves all away. [Laughter.] As an old Democrat I used to admire him very much; but, of course, I have not much admiration for him now. His course only shows what he always was. I am a slaveholder, and I have sat here patiently hearing you insult me every day with your assertions that slavery was a sin and the sum of all villainies; for I do not consider that a man can participate in the sum of all villainies without himself being a villain. I have borne all these things, and I have looked upon you as frantic upon the subject. I have really compassionated you. [Laughter.]—Now, sir, if slavery is a sin, I am willing to bear the reproach. But as you refer me to God Almighty for my title, I can show that it is sanctioned by His word. You declare this institution to be a crime; you declare it to be the sum of all villainies, but I tell you that whoever says my father was a villain because he held slaves—and he had slaves and died a Christian; whoever says that my constituents whom I represent are villains because they hold slaves—I know them to be honest and upright men, doing their duty as Christians as much so as anybody; whoever says these things is a liar. I will let no man write such an epitaph upon the tomb of my father. I will let no man say such a thing to me here in my presence without calling him to responsibility. You may consider it a sin as between you and your God, but you shall not use insulting language upon such a subject as that without being called to account.

Sir, the Union is dissolved, and there is a gulf of blood lying between the two sections; but upon my honor, upon my soul, I repeat that every drop in that gulf is on the souls of the Northern people. I do not think that any candid man who looks at the history of this affair can come to any other conclusion. From the beginning of the Government, from the time of the adoption of the Constitution down to the time of the election of Abraham Lincoln, you have been using terms of insult and terms of irritation, and you have been doing everything you could to bring about the very result which is now upon you. Look at the history of this matter. I shall not repeat it; it is too familiar and has been too often repeated. At first you only cultivated the ground, but when that old scold and wrangler, the worst man that ever lived in this country, even not excepting Aaron Burr; when that old scold and wrangler John Quincy Adams, declared that by the war power you could emancipate all the slaves and sell the States which had slaves to a foreign power, that was the day when you commenced to exert all your powers to excite this people to rebellion. Then it was you said you would not live with them, that the Government was a compact with hell, and that one of the most agreeable things in the world would be to part with the South and slavery.

That was the announcement of your public men everywhere, that they could not live with you in peace. Well, they separated from you, and asked to live on terms of peace with you. What did you do? You immediately howled out, "They are traitors; we will hang them all; and when we have hung them we will take all their property and divide it among us." And, sir, all this was to be done, according to your great "higher law" apostle, William H. Seward, in the course of sixty days! No doubt the facility with which he thought it could be done was a great incentive to begin the work, especially as there were lands in the South and many other benefits that they expected to get hold of very easily down there.

Well, a great many of the Republican leaders went out to Bull Run in July, 1861, to witness the perfect overthrow of the poor Southerners. The lamented gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Lovejoy) I think, went out there, and one member of this House from Massachusetts went out, I think, and one from New York. They carried their pic nic with them—spring chickens and champagne. (Laguhter.) They thought they were going to have a very happy time of it, popping off their champagne corks amid the blood and gore of the slaughter of the Southerners. One of them I think went to Richmond rather faster than he expected. (Laughter.) One of them came back howling for mercy, having offered, I have heard, $500 to be driven out of the reach of the "black horse" of Virginia.

You see, sir, that these things were all to have been done in a very short time, but instead of that they have not been done yet. Instead of seventy-five thousand men doing the work, you have had to get a million and a half, and a million and a half will not do it. Those you sent South have been "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves."—You had an idea that the "poor white trash" of the South, as you called them were the mere dregs of the people, and could easily be conquered. Why, sir, you do not know them as well as I do. A bolder, braver, or more honorable set of men do not live on the face of God's earth. And when you attempt to elevate the negro to an equality with these Southern white men, or even say that he is no better than the negro, he will strike though he may die immediately. All the attempts to put the negro on an equality with the white man, to give him an equal suffrage at the ballot box, to give him a place upon the witness stand to testify against the life or the honor of the white man, or to give him any office that will inflict dishonor upon the white man or run any risk of not keeping up the inequality that now exists between the races, will be resisted to the death by every Southern white man.

Now, Mr. Speaker, who was it, after all, that brought this institution of slavery here and established it among us? The Puritans were first rate men. They had some peculiarities, they were honorable, brave, patriotic, men. They approved of slavery. They looked in every corner of the Old Testament, and in every line of the New Testament, and they could find nothing against it, and they approved of slavery. Why it is said, that the very schooner which brought the Pilgrim Fathers to this continent, and landed them at Plymouth, returned to Africa for a cargo of slaves. (Laughter.) I do not blame them for it. But, sir, they brought them here and they kept them here as long as they could use them profitably. Then they sold them to the South. And many a man who looks me now in the face is the son or the descendant of one who made his fortune on the deck or in the cabin of a slaver, by the importation of those very Africans whose descendants they are now so anxious to advance in life.

They took these slaves to the South and sold them to my ancestors and the ancestors of men there. They got Southern gold for their merchandise, and guaranteed the title to it. And now their descendants turn around and say they will deprive the people of the South of this property. I do not believe the Puritans would sanction any such doctrine as that. They were honest and straightforward, and I am sorry to see that their sons are so thoroughly degenerated. If I were guilty of such an act, socially, personally, or morally, I should consider myself degraded and disgraced. Yes, sir, there is not one of you who pretends to hold up his hand and say that he will vote to pay back the money paid for these Africans. They consider that it would be bad policy. The politicians are against it. Against what? Against honor and honesty.—Sir, are we a disgraced people? Are we a people who have no sense of honor? You shall not so slander the American people. I shall wait for that returning good sense that will be able to judge of the merits of the case.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what were the views expressed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long?) That the war must not be continued forever; that it must stop sometime; that it is a horrid war, and that it ought to stop. Who is to say when it shall stop? Have we not that power? Or is that right confined entirely to the party represented on the other side of the House? I say that if you attempt to carry out the principle of this resolution it will open the eyes of the people, and although my friend (Mr. Long) would be a martyr, he would be a martyr in a glorious cause. The people would rally around him, and would come up and exterminate the politicians who dared to raise their ruthless hands against the great right which he yesterday asserted.

Mr. Speaker, in the early part of this secession movement there was a resolution offered pledging men and money to carry on the war. My principles were then, and are now, against the war. I stood solitary and alone in voting against that resolution, and whenever a similar proposition is brought here it will meet with my opposition. Not one dollar nor one man, I swear by the Eternal, will I vote for this infernal, this stupendous folly, more stupendous than ever disgraced any civilized people on the face of God's earth. If that be treason, make the most of it.

It is the right of the commoner of England to say that he will not intrust the money to carry on a war to the king, who has the entire war power. I do not know that a commoner of the American House of Representatives ever lost that right. That proposition meets with my approval. If you will not make peace in any other way, and if I have the casting vote here against furnishing the sinews of war, you shall not have them.

The South asked you to let her go in peace. But no; you said you would bring them into subjugation. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South. If she is to be ever again in that Union, I hope it will be with her own consent; and I hope that that consent will be obtained by some other mode than by the sword. "If this be treason, make the most of it." I am as good a Union man as you are, but we differ as to the best means of preserving the Union.

And now, after giving an expression of my sentiments to you of the Republican party, I will turn to the representatives of the Northern Democracy. Abraham Lincoln has proved himself unfit to be trusted an hour.

[Here Mr. Harris was rudely interrupted by Mr. Tracy, of Pa., who raised a point of order, which the Speaker decided not well taken, and requested him to take his seat.]

Mr. Washburne, of Ill.—I rise to a question of order, I ask that the language of the gentleman from Maryland, referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, shall be taken down at the Clerk's desk.

The Speaker pro. tem.—The language will be reduced to writing.

Mr. Johnson—I rise to a question of order upon that.

The Speaker pro tem.—No other point of order can be entertained until that before the House has been disposed of.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill.—I ask that the language of the gentleman from Maryland, which has been taken down by the clerk, may be read.

The clerk read the language, as follows:

"The South asked you to let them live in peace.—But, no, you said you would bring them into subjugation. That is not done yet. God Almighty grant that it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

Mr. Harris, of Md.—That is all right. I endorse every word of that.

* * * * * *

The Speaker pro tem.—The Chair understands the gentleman from Illinois calls the gentleman from Maryland to order for the words that have been read.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—Yes, sir, and I preparing a resolution to offer in connection with it.

The Speaker pro tem.—In the opinion of the Chair, the words spoken by the gentleman are not in order.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland—Well, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—The Chair has decided the gentleman out of order; and under the rules he cannot go on without the permission of the House, if any member objects. And for one, I protest against any man uttering such language on this floor.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland—You mean you are afraid of it.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—I ask that the rule may be again read, and that it may be enforced.

And thus was Mr. Harris, by a former advocate of free speech, deprived of his right to finish his remarks or to make any explanation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 12, 1864.

General Orders, No. 12.

1. The following General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va., concerning impressments, are published for the information of all concerned:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENARAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., March 7, 1864.

General Orders, No. 30.

1. The following Acts of Congress concerning "Impressments" and the instructions of the War Department respecting it, are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

An act to amend "an act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred sixty-three, and to repeal an act amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA DO ENACT, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army and Navy, or for other public use, under said act, the same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second and third sections of the above recited act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

SEC. 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisment is fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon the appraisment, and make payment accordingly; but if he shall not believe that it is not fair and just, then he shall refuse to approve, and endorse the reason of his refusal on the certificate, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the appraisers, by reporting the case to the commissioners appointed under said act to which this is an amendment, for their decision, whose judgement shall be final; and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of appeal as herein provided.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impresied, at the time and place of impressment; and when the commissioners shall have fixed the value of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value, which valuation by the commissioners shall be within three months from the time of impressment.

SEC. 4. That said commissioners shall be sworn faithfully to discharge all their duties under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 5. That the tenth section of the act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "No slave laboring on a farm or plantation exclusively devoted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use, without the consent of the owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the department in which said farm or plantation is situated."

SEC. 6. That the act amendatory of the above recited act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the first section of said act as requires an affidavid to be made by the owner, or his agent, that such property was grown, raised, or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or consumption, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this act or the act to which this is amendatory, for the use or benefit of contractors with the government.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the act to which this is amendatory.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

I. Impressments according to this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, may be made for necessary supplies for the Confederate armies in the field, and for their accumulation in magazines and at posts and depots, and to carry on the various operations of the Military Bureaux connected with the War Department, whenever the same cannot be obtained by contract.

II. They may be made under orders from the Generals commanding armies, departments, corps, divisions, and by commanders of detached parties when a necessity arises therefor. These orders may be executed by appropriate officers of the staff belonging to the army. The Chiefs of the various Bureaux shall designate the officers and persons who shall be competent to make impressments under the authority conferred upon them.

III. Before any impressment shall be made, the impressing officer or his agent will make an offer to the owner, his bailee or agent, in writing, for the purchase of the property, describing the property he wishes to purchase, the price he is willing to pay, and the mode of payment, and stating that, upon a refusal to accept the same, compensation will be made according to the acts of Congress for the regulations for impressments. This notice will be considered as binding the property until the completion of the negotiation for the sale and transfer of the same to the impressing officer. The property will remain in the custody of the owner and at his risk during the pending of these proceedings, unless a delivery of the same be thereupon made to the impressing officer, with his consent. In case of a change of possession under these circumstances, the Confederate States will be regarded as the owner, and the property held for its use and at its risk.

IV. In all cases in which the offer of an impressing officer is refused, he will proceed to adjust the price according to the first section of the act above recited, that is, by the judgement of two loyal and disinterested persons of the city, county or parish in which the impressment may be made—one to be selected by the owner, his bailee or agent, and one by the impressing officer. In the event of their disagreement, these two will select an umpire of like qualification. The persons thus selected will proceed to assess just compensation for the property so impressed whether the absolute ownership or the temporary use theeof be required. If the impressing officer believes that the appraisement is fair and just, he will endorse his approal, and pay for the property; and the right in the object impressed will become the property of the Confederate States. But if he does not approve of the appraisement he will decline to approve it and at the same time state the reasons for his refusal on the certificate forthwith report the case to the commissioners appointed under the 5th section of the act, to which the act above recited is an amendment, and in the meantime the property will be taken and a receipt describing the property and proceedings for the adjustment of the price and the appeal, given to the owner. The impressing officer will immediately report the case to the appraisers, with a statement of the quality and condition of the property and his opinion upon the subject.

V. No officer or agent will impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

If any question arise as to the fact whether the supplies are necessary, or whether there be a surplus, it will be determined by appraisers mutually selected according to the preceeding section, and in this case the decision of the appraisers will be binding on the officer, who will not be allowed an appeal therefrom.

VI. These regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations contained in General Orders, No. 37 and 161, series of 1863.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The foregoing regulations are published as a substitute for the regulations embraced in the 1st paragraph of General Orders No. 9.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant Gen'l.

Those papers that have not yet published General Orders No. 9, will please do so, substituting the 1st paragraph of the foregoing for the 1st paragraph of said General Orders.

Raleigh, April 24th, 1864. 4—d2t.

All papers of the State publish once and send bills to Adjutant General's office.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,		$5
" " " unpeeled, per bush. 28 lbs.,		3 50
Axes, " with handles, each		12 50
" " without " "		12 00
Bacon, " sides, per pound,		2 25
" " hams, " "		2 25
" " shoulders, per pound		2
" " jowles, " "		1
Beans, " white or cornfield, per bush	60	
" " pounds,		10
Brandy, " apple, per gallon,		20
" " peach, " "		25
Beef, " fresh, net, per pound		60
" " salted, " "		85
" " corn, " "		90
Brown stuff, " good, per bush. 28 lbs.		1
Candles, " tallow, per pound		2 25
" " adamantine, per pound		3 25
Chains, " trace, per pair,		9
Cloth, " woolen, for soldiers clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz. to yd., and PRO RATA as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,		6
Cotton " raw, per lb.		1 50
Coffee, " Rio, per pound,		4 50
Corn, " unshelled, per bush. of 70 pounds,		5
" " shelled, sacks not included, per bush. of 56 pounds,		6
Corn meal, " sacks not included, per bushel of 50 pounds,		6
Drills, " cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3 yards to pound, per yard,		80
Flour, " extra family, per barrel of 196 pounds,		60
" " extra family, per sack of 98 pounds,		30
" " sap'fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,		55
" " " " sack of 98 lbs		25
" " fine, per bbl. of 196 lbs.,		50
" " " " sack of 98 lbs.		25
Fodder, " baled, per 100 pounds,		4
" " unbaled, per 100 pound		3 50
Hats, " wool, each		5
Hay, " baled, per 100 lbs.,		5
" " unbaled, per, 100 lbs.,		4
Hides, " dry, per pound,		3 25
" " green, " "		1 72
Horses, " artillery, 1st class per head,		700
" " 2d " "		500
" " extra,		
Iron, " pig, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,		110
" " square or round per ton,		600
" " hoop, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,		600
" " flat or band, per ton of 2,000 pounds,		600
" " boiler plate, per ton of 2,000 pounds,		600
" " serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,		400
" " castings, per pound,		15
Jeans, " wool domestic, per yard		
Kettles, " cump, iron, per lb.,		
Lumber, " good, per 1,000 feet,		50
Lard, " clean, " pound,		2
Leather, " sole, " "		2
" " upper, " "		2
" " harness, per pound,		7 6
Molasses, " cane, " gallon,		10
" " sorghum " "		5
Mules, " 1st class per head,		700 15
" " 2nd " "		500 50
" " 3rd " "		400 25
" " extra "		
Nails, " per keg,		75
Oats, " shelled, unbaled, per 100 pounds,		4
" " baled, " "		4
" " shelled, per bushel,		4
Osanburgs, " cotton, ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,		1
" " cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,		1 30
Onions, " per bushel,		8
Peas, " cow, per bush. of 60 lbs,		12
Potatoes, " Irish, " " "		6
" " sweet, " " "		5
P'ches dried, " pecled, per bush. 33 lbs,		8 50
" " " unpeeled, per bushel 33 pounds,		5
Pork, " fresh, nett, per pound,		1 50
" " salt,		2
Quinine, " good, per ounce,		50
Rice, " new, " pound,		25
" " old, " "		20
Rye, " good " bushel of 56 pounds,		6
Sacks, " two bush., osnaburgs, each,		2
Shirting, " cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds, to pound, per yard,		1 30
" " cotton, ¾ yd. wide, 3¾ yd. to pound, per yard,		1 10
Cotton strip's, " 3 yds. lb., " "		1 75
Salt, " Coast, per bush. 50 lbs.		15
" " Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,		30
" " Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds		20
Steel, " cast, per pound,		4
Shoes, " army, per pair,		25
Shoe thread, " flax, " pound,		10
Socks " soldiers' wool, per pair,		1 50
Sheep, " fat, per head,		25
Sugar, " brown, common per pound		2
Soap, " hard per pound,		40
" " soft, " "		25
Shucks, " baled, " " 100 lbs.,		4
Shorts, " good, " bush of 22 lbs.,		1
Ship stuff, " " " " 37 "		1 75
Tea, " black, " pound,		5
" " green, " "		8
Tent cloth, " cotton, 10 oz. to yd., per yard,		1 30
Tobacco, No 1 " Extra,		3 00
" No 2 "		2 50
Tobacco Lugs "		1 25
Tallow, " clean, per pound,		1 50
Vinegar, " cider, " gallon,		2 00
" " manufactured, per gallon,		1 25
Whiskey, " good, manufactured, per gallon,		25
Wheat, " first rate white, per bush of 60 pounds		10
" " fair, per bush of 60 pounds,		8
" " ordinary, per bush of 60 pounds,		8
Wheat straw, " baled, per 100 lbs.,		1 50
" " " unbaled per 100 pounds		1
Wool, " washed per pound,		6
" " unwashed, per "		5
Wagons " wood axle, 4 horse, new, each		3 50
" " iron axle, 4 horse, new, each		3 75
" " wood " 2 " " "		2 50
" " iron " 2 " " "		2 75
Wheat brand, " bush of 17 pounds,		70
Yarn, " cotton, per bunch, 5 lbs,		10
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred pounds,		60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagons and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		12
Hire of two horse teams, furnished by government, per day,		8
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		2 50
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,		1 [illegible]
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		26
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		18
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,		3
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,		1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,		75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,		45
Hire of horses, per day,		1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BURGWIN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Commissioners Appraisement, for State of N. C.

Raleigh, April 18th, 1864. 1—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.

Stock and Money Brokers.

RALEIGH, N. C

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commisary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Atterney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Kelly, Major Eli A Palfrey, Major S C Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissbry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finane Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward. Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as adv

THE
DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

Change of Terms.

In consequence of the high prices of material and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Peace.

The Courts of Heaven resound with one great prayer: the supplications of a sorrowing people for the return of *peace*. Weary with blood and slaughter, surfeited with tears and suffering, appalled at the dire calamities which war has inaugurated, the heart of the nation pants for relief—for the advent of those better days when,

"Every man can eat in safety,
Under his own vine, what he plants; and sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbors."

Sorrow has flooded the land with its dark and cheerless waves.

Suffering has stalked abroad in its most frightful and fearful vestments, spreading dismay around its footsteps.

Death has claimed its victims everywhere—upon the tented field and in the home of affection—where honor had reared its noblest altars and love wound its tenderest tendrils—among the proud devotees of ambition and the humble sons of poverty and toil—from the classic plains of Virginia to the most distant boundaries of the Confederacy.

In truth, all that history recounts of the evils of war, has been repeated, and perhaps intensified, within our once smiling and prosperous borders.

There has, consequently, been developed among the Southern people, an earnest desire for some change which will bring security and repose to themselves and their children—which will secure the blessings of peace to their bleeding country.

This is in itself, a righteous and holy sentiment. It is a phase of religion, patriotism, and all the finer elements of man's nature. It is an aspiration which Heaven honors with its approving smile and cordial sanction. It is the offspring of that refined and elevated spirit which is the chief glory of our common humanity. And there is not the slightest impropriety in its full indulgence, provided it be subordinated to reason and restrained by a proper sense of duty.

Under its morbid influence, however, the judgment may be so perverted as to mistake the shadow for the substance—the name for the reality—and to confound an actual curse with an imaginary blessing.

Hence, some dream of "reconstruction," and indulge the fatal delusion that it and *peace* are synonymous terms. Reconstruction means *failure* to the South and *triumph* for the North—deep mortification on the one side and proud exultation on the other. It is to make conquerors of our enemies and slaves of ourselves. It is to clasp hands in seeming friendship while hearts are ablaze with resentment and revenge. It is to bind men together not in a fellowship of fraternity and friendship, but of coercion and hatred. It is to rear an edifice upon a foundation of "burning coals," which the slightest breeze will fan into a devouring flame. It is to weld together the very elements of strife, weakness and decay, and, then, to baptize them by the delusive names of unity, strength and permanency.

Could "reconstruction" bring *peace* between us and those who have slain our sons and brothers; outraged our defenceless women; burned our homesteads; ravaged our fields; insulted the very bones of our fathers; prompted our negroes to deeds of blood and violence; and put honor, virtue and religion to an open shame by their wanton cruelties? Would there be any *peace* in an union based upon an acquiescence in negro equality; an admission of our moral, mental and physical inferiority; a consent to the murder of our honored leaders; a confession to the charge of treason against ourselves and our martyred brethren; and the deliberate forfeiture of the respect and sympathy of the civilized world?

There is but one answer to these questions; and the enlightened judgment of every reflecting man must sustain the assertion that "reconstruction" is no more "peace"

"Than Etna's breath is summer."

Again "submission" cannot bring *peace*. Is the slave under the lash of his master at *peace*? Does the robber bring *peace* to his victim as he throttles and fleeces him? Do chains give *peace* to the limbs which writhe beneath them? Let the history of unfortunate Hungary, of down trodden Poland and of suffering Ireland answer these questions, and their farther repitition will be unnecessary.

Submission means nothing more or less than the surrender of life, liberty and property to the mercy of a vindictive foe; the division of Southern lands among slaves and hirelings; the insult and outrage of those who are nearest and dearest to our hearts; the abandonment of our beloved homes to a mongrel and contemptible race; the fate of the conquered, the subdued, the enslaved in its most frightful and appalling form. This, surely is not the *fate* for which a brave people exhaust their energies, and pour forth their most fervent supplication.

May God in his mercy deliver us from such a "*peace*" as this—from a *peace* that is but another name for misery, humiliation, writhings and eternal tortures!

Nothing less than *Independence* can secure the blessings of an acceptable peace to our bleeding country. Separation, complete and final, is the only available remedy for the evils of our situation. Nationality alone furnishes a road which leads to the "promised land" of our hopes and aspirations. All other plans are idle dreams, baseless chimeras, and groundless fallacies. Circumstances have plunged us into the waves of revolution, and we must reach the "haven of success" or sink to eternal infamy and ruin.

As we pour forth our supplications then, let us remember, that unless a petition for *independence*, accompany them, we but invoke a curse instead of a blessing—a blighting sorrow rather than a reviving hope—the utter ruin of our country in lieu of its permanent *peace* and prosperity.

Fully appreciating these facts, Governor VANCE and the Conservatives of this State, believes that the true policy of the administration, is to see that an *unbroken front is kept to the* enemy, and that proper efforts are made to *negotiate* with them in a legitimate manner.

He would resort not only to the "argument of the bayonet," but to "moral suasion" also. He would leave *nothing undone*, consistent with the honor and interests of the nation, to *put an end to this bloody war*, and to *secure* for his people the inestimable *blessings of peace* and nationality.

While he would rather "fight it out now," than submit to such terms as tend to humiliate, disgrace and ruin the country—to impoverish, enslave and destroy the Southern people—he would esteem it the crowning glory of his life to be instrumental under Providence, in saving the further effusion of blood—in restoring happiness to this distracted land—in winning the reward which men and angels reserve for the "peace maker" both here and hereafter.

Let no Man be Deceived.

Extremes meet. Thus far in the canvass for gubernatorial honors, not one word against Gov. VANCE'S administrative acts has been urged—certainly nothing openly. All objections have been merely appeals to the *prejudices* of party feeling. The destructives are supporting VANCE, therefore VANCE is wrong, they say. This charge is only partially true. Many original secessionists who voted against him two years ago are now in his favor. But the great father of secession in North Carolina; he who, as much as any man, is responsible for this furious war and bloodshed; who, by his writings in 1850 and 1856, lashed the popular mind into a secession fever, and then, in 1861, voted the State out of the Union, is now Gov. VANCE'S opponent. "People in glass houses should not throw stones." Men who have labored to destroy one government cannot be expected to be good conservatives of another. The man who has spent the best part of his life in leading the people into quagmires, cannot be depended on as a guide through the "slough of despond," in which we are now plunging. He who has deceived you once will probably deceive you again. How can a man be trusted at all who has deceived you ten times? A man who has been a life-long conservative; who battled long and manfully for the life of the old government against the secession party, can certainly be trusted in preference to the leader of that party. Don't Mr. HOLDEN know that whenever he abuses original secessionists he strikes himself? What is an "original secessionist?" One who was one *at the start, early, the first*. Mr. HOLDEN advocated the right of secession as early as in 1850; threatened it in 1856, if FREEMONT should be elected, and voted it into effect in 1860. And now he sees the dreadful results of his teachings, he can't, forsooth, abide the man for whom an original secessionist may vote, even under protest, and modestly offers himself to be voted for in preference to him who always opposed his doctrines.

☞ Col. JAMES MADISON LEACH has been elected Congressman of the 7th Congressional District by a considerable majority over his competitors, A. G. FOSTER and Capt. RAMSAY. Mr. HOLDEN'S organ, the *Progress*, claims that Col LEACH ran as a Holdenite and that the result of the contest is a test of the August election in that District. We do not believe a word of it. We have too much confidence in our old friend Col. LEACH to believe that he would pin his faith to any man, much less such a man as W. W. HOLDEN. As for the result of the election being a test—that is all arrant nonsense.

Something in the Wind.

We learn from the Petersburg *Express* of Monday that the French squadron lying at City Point has been ordered by the Yankee government to leave that locality immediately. What does it mean?

☞ We learn that Lieut. Gen HOLMES is assigned to duty as commander of the reserve forces for the defence of the State, with his headquarters in this city.

☞ Gen. HOKE has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

Questions and Answers.

Who voted for BRECKENRIDGE, the secession candidate for the Presidency in 1860? W. W. HOLDEN.

Who contended that the election of FREMONT to the Presidency in 1856 would have been sufficient cause of itself for dissolving the Union *without any overt act?* W. W. HOLDEN.

Who was the father of secession in North Carolina? W. W. HOLDEN.

Who pledged three years ago "*the last man and the last dollar*" for the vigorous prosecution of the war? W. W. HOLDEN.

Who is trying to get on "Gov. VANCE'S Platform" and elbow Gov. VANCE off? W. W. HOLDEN. And who will fail in accomplishing this daring feat? W. W. HOLDEN.

Who do ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the Yankees regard as their best friend in North Carolina? W. W. HOLDEN.

Who originated and is in favor of the proposition for North Carolina to hold a Convention, and "take her own affairs in her own hands?" W. W. HOLDEN.

Who has boxed all the points of the political compass, and been "everything by turns and nothing long?" W. W HOLDEN.

Who will be badly beaten for Governor the 1st Thursday in August next? This self-same remarkable man, W. W. HOLDEN.

Can We Live on Air?

It would seem that the government officials in the Bureau of Conscription think so, judging from the manner the enrollment is conducted in this State. Now we have no objection in the world to seeing every able bodied man in the Confederacy in the military service, who is a consumer and not a producer of the necessaries of life, and who would be more useful to the country by being in the army, than he would be at home. But we solemnly protest against the almost universal conscription of farmers and producers, and more especially of those who raise a considerable surplus. In the more western counties of the State, where there are comparatively few slaves, and the population are in the main dependent on white labor for subsistence, the prospect of a famine is very flattering indeed, unless a more liberal policy is adopted, than has been heretofore, in granting agricultural details. We make no complaint against the enrolling officers, for we take for granted they are acting under instructions from head-quarters.

We are the last man in the world to throw any impediment in the way of accomplishing our independence, which is to our people an inexorable necessity; but a liberal policy in regard to these details will strengthen the government and promote our cause more than anything else at this time, save the triumph of our arms. These details should be made *at once*—each application should stand upon its own merits and be decided upon promptly. Such was evidently the intention of Congress.

☞ Political strategy should go hand in hand with military strategy in our efforts to bring about the blessings of peace. While fighting is indispensably necessary, the war must surely *end* by negotiation. If there be those who are for war and bloodshed, for war's sake and the love of blood—if, indeed, there are such monsters "in the human shape divine"—we could witness them and that other class of persons who would translate us into Abraham *Lincoln's* bosom—well, we will not say what we were about to—but we do wish that their hearts could be turned, that they could see their great error and become good men and true—humane and loyal—and in the future adopt for their motto the golden mean—*in medio tutissimus ibis*; "the middle way is the safest."

☞ The *North Carolinian* says that in his speech at Egypt, Chatham county, Gov VANCE endorsed the great speech of Vice President STEPHENS in the following emphatic and characteristic manner:

"They say I am opposed to the speech of Vice President Stephens. *Not only am I not opposed to it, but I am willing to swear by it, and, if necessary, to affix to it the great seal of the State!*"

Mr. Harris' Speech.

We published yesterday the speech of Mr. LONG, of Ohio, in the Yankee Congress. To-day we follow it up, by publishing the speech of Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, delivered in the same place soon afterwards. It will be seen that Mr. HARRIS is even more bold and defiant than Mr. LONG was, and as a consequence of his boldness, the gag law was applied under the shallow pretext of a point of order, and he was forced to take his seat without concluding his speech. This was a happy illustration of the much vaunted freedom of speech in Yankeeland.

The Chatham Railroad Company.

We are glad to learn that the President of this Company has received large supplies from the government and doubled his force by letting out a portion of the road to Messrs. JOHN & EDMUND WILKES, who have the labor, &c., ready to prosecute their undertaking vigorously. Every effort will be made to finish the road to Lockville, on Deep river by the coming winter.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—A letter from Warsaw of the 22d inst. says:

"This being our County Court week, a meeting of the citizens was held in the Court House on Tuesday for the purpose of expressing the feelings of the people in regard to the condition of the country.—Resolutions endorsing the course of our worthy Governor and pledging a support of the same were unanimously adopted. We had patriotic and soul stirring speeches from Maj. Moore, Col. Waddell and Lieut. Wright. If there is a Holden man in old Duplin we have yet to learn it. Unless we meet with some sad reverse we do not think W. W. Holden will receive a vote in the county."

ITEMS.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA PLATFORM."—Shortly after the message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature, appeared in the public prints, we stated that the position of Gov. Brown, or "The Georgia Platform," would be the doctrine of the entire South six months from that date. Our words have to a great extent proved a prophecy. North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, the two latter by the voice of their Governors and State Legislatures, have adopted this policy, and so will the State of North Carolina, in May next, upon the assembling of *her* Legislature.

We take this occasion, however, to dispute with Georgia the paternity of this measure, and our Georgia cotemporaries will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. The title of that policy must hereafter be the *North Carolina Platform*.—For long before Gov. Brown convened his Legislature, a certain man who lives in Raleigh just now, named Zebulon B. Vance, wrote to Gov. Brown upon this point, urging the adoption of this policy by the States of North Carolina and Georgia. Gov. Brown, acquiesced in the views of Gov. Vance, and called the Legislature together forthwith. The Legislature of North Carolina is to assemble in May, hence the Governor did not think proper to convene the Legislature before the time appointed at their adjournment as that would be early enough for any action that body might take, owing to the fact that Congress alone can remedy the wrongs committed, and Congress does not meet before that time. In this way North Carolina was forestalled by Georgia. We insist, therefore, that to North Carolina and her Governor is due the credit which attaches for the inauguration of this movement.—*Daily North Carolinian.*

"RALEIGH, May 22d, 1861.

"About six o'clock, p. m., the ordinance offered Mr. Craige *was adopted unanimously—every member voting in the affirmative.* This ordinance repeals the ordinance of 1786, by which the Federal Constitution was ratified, and declares North Carolina a sovereign and independent State.

Thus was the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration gloriously celebrated by the delegates of the people in Convention assembled. North Carolina has been slow to act, but she has acted finally. We think she has acted wisely, from first to last. Henceforth her destinies are with the States of the South; and she will make good her act of the 20th of May, 1861, with HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST MAN, if such a sacrifice should be required at her hands"

Raleigh Standard, May 22d, 1861.

"HER LAST DOLLAR AND HER LAST MAN."—We have devoted much of our space, this week, to a notice of W. W. Holden, self-nominated candidate for Governor; but as we desire the people to vote for him *knowingly*, we re-publish the following extract, which appeared in the *Standard*, 22d of May, 1861, two days after the Convention, of which Mr. Holden was a member, formally withdrew the State from the Union. Here occurred, for the first time, we believe, the notable declaration coined by Holden: "*Her last dollar and her last man.*" *Iredell Express.*

A late London letter to the New York *Evening Times*, contains the following:

You have heard much and will still hear more of the depopulation of Ireland, but curious changes are also taking place in the English population. The entire population of the country is increasing steadily, in spite of heavy emigration, but it appears to be gathering in the towns. London increases at the rate of 60,000 a year. Many of the large towns are growing rapidly, but the agricultural population is falling off. In ten years the number of farmers and graziers has diminished twenty per cent. The farms are larger in size. There are 4,000 fewer proprietors than there were ten years ago. All the land in England is now held by about 30,000 persons, and the number of laborers has diminished to fully as great a proportion, partly by the increase of grazing farms.

The following amounts have been issued in the new currency, to the present time:

In $500 notes,	$10,000,000
In $100 "	13,120,000
In 50 "	7,740,000
In 20 "	1,655,00
In 10 "	14,328,000
Total,	$46,844,000

[*Rich. Sentinel, 15th.*]

The Louisville *Journal*, in commenting upon the fact that the Southern ladies of Paducah went out to meet Forrest's men waving their handkerchiefs and greeting them warmly, says:

"There is not a city or town in Kentucky where the coming of Rebel invaders would not be greeted by rebel women with the waving of handkerchiefs, and with all other demonstrations of joy and enthusiasm—kisses not excepted."

Dr. Gwinn from Mississippi and from California—Representative, Senator, and politician, millionaire, the husband of a brilliant woman who ought to have been a Dutchess or Marchioness all the time—is to be a Duke of Maximilian in Mexico. But how odd stories of royalty sound in America these days; we think we have heard several "American shop keepers and traders" say that they would have nothing to do with a royal court. Question—what was the character of "themgrapes?"—*Macon Confederate.*

Prentice believes that there are many unequivocal indications, amounting to undoubted evidence, that there is an extensive, well devised and thoroughly matured plan for a grand and most formidable invasion of Kentucky during the present spring. He thinks that Breckinridge, Buckner, Jones, Longstreet and Morgan are all preparing, with different commands, to enter the State at the same time, from different points.

Col. A. D. Streight, the raider that Forrest captured, but who subsequently dug his way out and escaped from Richmond, is lecturing at Indianopolis. Jackson, Jeff. Davis' colored coachman, is lecturing at Portland, Maine. There is another colored gentleman in England, doing business on the same pretext. A Richmond yellow barber is also lecturing North.

In one of the towns in North Mississippi, during the snow last month, a little "refugee" girl who had never seen so much of the article before, was much alarmed lest everything should be irrecovably buried. Her anxiety at last found utterance in the exclamation: Oh, I do wish Gen. Forrest would come!"

Santa Anna divides his years between revolutionizing and cock fighting. Whenever he is expelled from Mexico, he goes to the West Indies and fights chickens while waiting for something to "turn up," which will allow him to appear upon the stage again. He recently supposed such a time had come, and quitting his retreat at the island of St Thomas, he repaired to Mexico, but the French General drove him back again.

We learn from the most reliable sources that the soldiers in Gen. Johnston's army are in the highest possible spirits and eager to meet the enemy.

The Baltimore American makes an appeal in behalf of Mrs. Lucy A. Rice, a refugee from Richmond who has been forced to leave the rebel capital and abandon all she possessed. "Her house was for nine days the hiding place of Col. Streight and others.

It is stated in the papers that Col. Gold visited Butler at Fortress Monroe, and arranged with him the terms by which prisoners hereafter will be exchanged. From this we infer that Butler is recognized as the agent of exchange, and the 'Proclamation of Outlawry' against him has been virtually ignored.

The New York *Herald* asserts that an overwhelming majority of the Republican members of both Houses of Congress are opposed to the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

GOV. VANCE AT EGYPT.—Gov. Vance addressed a portion of the citizens of Moore and Chatham counties, at Egypt, on Saturday the 23d inst. The brass band of the 50th N. C., under the leadership of Lieut. Charles Banks, discoursed excellent music on the cars during the trip, and at every station throngs were gathered to get a peep at the Governor. Over two thousand people were present at Egypt, and listened with marked attention to one of the ablest addresses we have ever heard. The Govenor spoke, although considerably indisposed, for two hours and a half. We know of several neutrals, like ourself, and several out and out opponents of the Governor, through a misunderstanding of his position, who went away confirmed in their determination to vote for Zeb Vance for the next Governor of North Carolina.—*North Carolinian.*

Article VII of the General Orders of Adjutant General Cooper, published 25th March, 1864, says: "No impressment under this or any other order shall be made of milch cows, or of the breeding stock of any farm or plantation."

AUCTION SALES!

M. Gronly, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE
OF

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS.

8 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regetta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Jassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
4 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candles
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackorel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
8 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Seoemaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copalbe
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Sada Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lbs.
8 cases Maguesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tartaric Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Mod.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS, &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—ts.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, April 19, 1864.

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED another supply of COTTON CARDS for distribution upon the same terms as before. The quota for each county will be double the quantity first distributed. Agents will make their arrangements accordingly.

April 20—1d&wtf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times and forward bills to this office.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY insures healthy white persons from 14 to 60 years of age for 1 year for 7 years and for life. Also healthy slaves from 10 to 60 years of age for 1 or 5 years.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, President.
H. W. HUSTED, Attorney.
W. H. JONES, Treasurer.

All desired information given by Agents in the towns and villages of the State, and by

R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850 15—

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.